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OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1827.

NO. 169.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE SEASONS.

What is more interesting to the lover of nature than the Seasons! He delights amid the vernal beauties of spring, and appreciates with a feeling unknown to some, the enjoyment it occasions.—He joins with the song of the lark, as it welcomes Aurora in the eastern sky, and delights to trace the power of him who swells the notes of the vocal Philomela. He watches the trees as they begin to display their foliage, and loves to mark the progress of the hedge rose. The modest daisy opens her bosom to the genial rays of the sun, and the light breeze wafts around the fragrance of the primrose. The violet, which like some lovely maiden banished from her home, was an exile under the iron sceptre of winter, now is recalled! for the wintry blast is over and gone, and the sun-beams re-ignite the earth of the valley. Man too, has his spring, and like it is covered with youthful exuberance.

The lover of nature discovers the approach of summer, and in her train fresh beauties. It is now he sees maturity. The same bud which he beheld in infancy, is now expanded and arrived to perfection. The embryo flower which promised to reward his care, now, by its beauty, repays his fondest solicitude. The rose blossoms with perennial grace in his garden and the jessamine overshadows his parlour window. The summer evening walk—how beautiful! He forgets for a moment the busy hum of men, and wanders amid the cool recesses, of the grove; or, perhaps, seated on some verdant bank, with the cheerest contemplation, listens to the feathered songsters chanting their farewell to the setting sun; he hears the meandering of the stream by his side, and loses himself in contemplation of such beauties. The evening bells call him back again to earth and he sympathizes with the poet as he involuntarily exclaims,

Those evening bells, those evening bells,
How many a tale their music tells,
Of love, and hope, and that dear time,
When last I heard their tuneful chime.

Those happy hours have passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay,
Within the tomb now darkly dwells,
Nor ever hears those evening bells!

Man has his summer; like the fruits of the earth, he arrives at maturity; like them his beauties unfold, and he stands the object of universal admiration: but the prouder beauties of the summer months give way to the brown tints of autumn; the voice of the reaper is heard in the glen, and the noise of the sickle in the valley. The harvest plain proclaims the goodness of the Deity, and shows he is not unmindful of the wants of his creatures. The winged emigrants finding no longer a home they once enjoyed, retreat to warmer and more congenial climes; they soar above the Atlantic surge, and wing their way over the vast profound; instinct is their only pilot, which guides their way by the friendly beacon's light, and brings them at last to the desired haven. Thus often the soul seeks for brighter skies beyond the wave, leaving the chilling confines of this wintry region, flies to a warmer and a better country. Man, too, has his autumn; he arrives at the evening of his existence. Those beauties which adorned him, begin to discover the autumnal tint; here and there a leaf forsakes its parent branch; his joys and delights emigrate to another country; wing their way over the sea of time, and take possession of a more benignant region. Winter presents many beauties to the lover of nature. When late and slowly the morning opens her pale eye, in what a curious disguise is nature dressed; the icicles jagged and uneven, hang pendant from the eaves, and a whitish film encrusts the windows, where mimic landscapes rise, and fancied figures swell. The fluid paths become a solid road, and where the finny shoals were wont to rove, the sportive youths slide, or, with rapid motion, skate along the crystal pavement. But notwithstanding, winter has something which renders it dreary and forlorn.—The trees are naked and exposed, and the fragile stem on which but yesterday a flower bloomed, now with drooping head mourns under the austerity of winter. Man, too, has his winter: the cold wind whistles around his frail tenement; all his prospective is gloomy and forlorn; and the streams of vitality are congealed with the ice of chilling old age. To-day man is like the stately poplar, rising majestically to the heavens; To-morrow, fallen on the ground, shorn of all his beauty! The youthful prospect is bedecked with the verdure of spring, and the scenery of the matured mind, often displays the beautiful

placidity of summer. But the advanced years can discover the brown tints of autumn, proclaiming themselves the harbingers of winter. The wintry sky at length is discerned, and man mingles with the clouds of the valley.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE LIFE OF MRS. JEMISON.

Indian Captivity.

When I review my life, the hardships I have endured, the vicissitudes I have passed, and the complete revolution that I have experienced in my manner of living; when I consider my reduction from a civilized to a savage state, and the various steps by which that process has been effected, and that my life has been prolonged, and my health and reason spared, it seems a miracle that I am unable to account for, and is a tragical medley that I hope will never be repeated.

The bare loss of liberty is but a mere trifle when compared with the circumstances that necessarily attend, and are inseparably connected with it. It is the recollection of what we once were, of the friends, the home, and the pleasures that we have left or lost; the anticipation of misery, the appearance of wretchedness, the anxiety for freedom, the hope of release, the devising of means of escaping, and the vigilance with which we watch our keepers, that constitute the nauseous dregs of the bitter cup of slavery. I am sensible, however, that no one can pass from a state of freedom to that of slavery, and in the last situation rest perfectly contented; but as every one knows that great exertions of the mind tend directly to debilitate the body, it will appear obvious that we ought, when confined, to exert all our faculties to promote our present comfort, and let future days provide their own sacrifices. In regard to ourselves, just as we feel we are.

For the preservation of my life to the present time I am indebted to an excellent constitution, with which I have been blessed in as great a degree as any other person. After I arrived to years of understanding, the care of my own health was one of my principal studies; and by avoiding exposures to wet and cold, by temperance in eating, abstaining from the use of spirits, and shunning the excesses to which I was frequently exposed, I effected my object beyond what I expected. I have never once been sick till within a year or two, only as I have related.

Spirits and tobacco I have never used, and I have never once attended an Indian frolic. When I was taken prisoner, and for sometime after that, spirits was not known; and when it was first introduced, it was in small quantities, and used only by the Indians; so that it was a long time before the Indian women began to even taste it.

After the French war, for a number of years, it was the practice of the Indians of our tribe to send to Niagara and get two or three kegs of rum, (in all six or eight gallons,) and hold a frolic as long as it lasted. When the rum was brought to the town, all the Indians collected, and before a drop was drunk, gave all their knives, tomahawks, guns, and other instruments of war, to one Indian, whose business it was to bury them in a private place, keep them concealed, and remain perfectly sober till the frolic was ended. Having thus divested themselves, they commenced drinking, and continued their frolic till every drop was consumed. If any of them became quarrelsome, or got to fighting, those who were sober enough bound them upon the ground, where they were obliged to lie till they got sober, and then were plucked. When the fumes of the spirits had left the company, the sober Indian returned to each the instruments with which they had entrusted him, and all went home satisfied. A frolic of that kind was held but once a year, and that at the time the Indians quit their hunting, and come in with their deer-skins.

In those frolics the women never participated. Soon after the revolutionary war, however, spirits became common in our tribe, and have been used indiscriminately by both sexes; though there are not so frequent instances of intoxication amongst the squaws as amongst the Indians.

To the introduction and use of that baneful article, which has made such devastation in our tribes, and threatens the extinction of our people, (the Indians,) I can with the greatest propriety impute the whole of my misfortune in losing my three sons. But as I have before observed, not even the love of life will restrain an Indian from sipping the poison that he knows will destroy

him. The voice of nature, the rebukes of reason, the advice of parents, the exhortations of friends, and the numerous instances of sudden death, are all insufficient to reclaim an Indian, who has once experienced the exhilarating and inebriating effects of spirits, from seeking his grave in the bottom of his bottle!

My strength has been great for a woman of my size, otherwise I must long ago have died under the burdens which I was obliged to carry. I learned to carry loads on my back, in a strap placed across my forehead, soon after my captivity; and continue to carry in the same way. Upwards of thirty years ago, with the help of my young children, I backed all the boards that were used about my house from Allen's mill at the outlet of Silver Lake, a distance of five miles. I have planted, hoed, and harvested corn every season but one since I was taken prisoner. Even this present fall (1823) I have husked my corn and backed it into the house.

The first cow that I ever owned, I bought of a squaw sometime after the revolution. It had been stolen from the enemy. I had owned it but a few days when it fell into a hole, and almost died before we could get it out. After this, the squaw wanted to be recanted, but as I would not give up the cow, I gave her money enough to make, when added to the sum which I paid her at first, thirty-five dollars. Cows were plenty on the Ohio, when I lived there, and of good quality.

For provisions I have never suffered since I came upon the flats; nor have I ever been in debt to any other hands than my own for the plenty that I have shared.

My vices, that have been suspected, have been but few. It was believed for a long time, by some of our people, that I was a great witch; but they were unable to prove my guilt, and consequently I escaped the certain doom of those who are convicted of that crime, which, by Indians, is considered as heinous as murder. Some of my children had light brown hair, and tolerable features, which used to make some say that I stole them; yet as I was ever conscious of my own constancy, I never thought that any one really believed that I was guilty of adultery.

I have been the mother of eight children; three of whom are now living, and I have at this time thirty-nine grand children, and fourteen great-grand children, all living in the neighborhood of Genesee River, and at Buffalo.

I live in my own house, and on my own land, with my youngest daughter, Polly, who is married to George Chongo, and has three children.

My daughter Nancy, who is married to Billy Green, lives about 80 rods south of my house, and has seven children.

My other daughter, Betsey, is married to John Green, has seven children, and resides 80 rods north of my house.

Thus situated in the midst of my children, I expect I shall soon leave the world, and make room for the rising generation. I feel the weight of years with which I am loaded, and am sensible of my daily failure in seeing, hearing and strength; but my only anxiety is for my family. If my family will live happily, and I can be exempted from trouble while I have to stay, I feel as though I could lay down in peace a life that has been checked in almost every hour, with troubles of a deeper dye, than are commonly experienced by mortals.

An account of the destruction of a part of the British Army, by the Indians, at a place called the Devil's Hole, on the Niagara River, in the year 1783.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Linus S. Everett, dated Fort Schlosser, 20th December 1823.

RESPECTED AND DEAR FRIEND,
I hasten, with much pleasure, to comply with your request, in regard to the affair at the Devil's Hole. I have often wondered that no authentic account has been given of that bloody and tragical scene.

I have made all the inquiries that appear to be of any use, and proceed to give you the result.

At this place, (Fort Schlosser,) an old gentleman now resides, to whom I am indebted for the best account of the affair that can be easily obtained. His name is Jesse Ware—his age about 74. Although he was not a resident of this part of the country at the time of the event, yet from his intimate acquaintance with one of the survivors, he is able to give much information, which otherwise could not be obtained.

The account that he gives is as follows:—In July, 1783, the British under Sir William Johnston, took possession of Forts Niagara and Schlosser, which had before been in the hands of the

French. At this time, the Seneca Indians, (which were a numerous and powerful nation,) were hostile to the British, and warmly allied to the French. These two posts, (viz.) Niagara and Schlosser, were of great importance to the British, on the account of affording the means of communication with the above, or on the upper lakes. In 1760, a contract was made between Sir William Johnston and a Mr. Stedman, to construct a portage road from Queenston landing to Fort Schlosser, a distance of eight miles, in order to facilitate the transportation of provision, ammunition, &c. from one place to the other. In conformity to this agreement, on the 20th of June, 1783, Stedman had completed his road, and appeared at Queenston Landing, (now Lewistown,) with twenty-five portage wagons, and one hundred horses and oxen, to transport to Fort Schlosser the king's stores.

At this time Sir William Johnston was suspicious of the intentions of the Senecas; for after the surrender of the forts by the French, they had appeared uneasy and hostile. In order to prevent the teams, drivers and goods, receiving injury, he detached 300 troops to guard them across the portage. The teams, under this escort, started from Queenston landing—Stedman, who had the charge of the whole, was on horse back, and rode between the troops and teams; all the troops being in front. On a small hill near the Devil's Hole, at that time, was a redoubt of twelve men, which served as a kind of guard on ordinary occasions, against the depredations of the savages. "On the arrival of the troops and teams at the Devil's Hole," says a manuscript in the hands of my informant, "the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca Indians, sallied from the adjoining woods, by thousands, (where they had been concealed for some time before, for that nefarious purpose,) and falling upon the troops, teams and drivers, and the guard of twelve men before mentioned, they killed all the men but three on the spot, or by driving them, together with the teams, down the precipice, which was about seventy or eighty feet! The Indians seized Stedman's horse by the bridle, while he was on him, designing, no doubt, to make his sufferings more lasting than that of his companions; but while the bloody scene was acting, the attention of the Indian who held the horse of Stedman being arrested, he cut the reins of his bridle—clapped spurs to his horse, and rode over the dead and dying, into the adjacent woods, without receiving injury from the enemy's firing. Thus he escaped; and besides him two others—one a drummer, who fell among the trees, was caught by his drum strap, and escaped unhurt; the other, who fell down the precipice and broke his thigh, but crawled to the landing or garrison down the river."

The following September, the Indians gave Stedman a piece of land, as a reward for his bravery.

With sentiments of respect, I remain, sir, your sincere friend,

L. S. EVERETT.

Mr. J. E. Seaver.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO.

This country, of which Marietta is the chief town, is situated on the Ohio, and is the oldest county in the state. It was settled in 1788. The springs are earlier and the autumns later than they are east of the Alleghany mountains.—Peach trees blossom by the 20th of March, and apple trees by the 1st of April. Peaches are often produced the third year after the stones are planted, and apple trees in four or five years from the seed. Several apple trees in the vicinity of Marietta are six feet in circumference, (near two feet in diameter.) Many of the pear trees have been destroyed by the insect which has killed so many in the eastern states. Winter pears sometimes weigh 36 ounces, and apples from 20 to 28 ounces. Indian corn planting commences the first of April, and may be continued ten weeks; this crop seldom fails, let the season be as it may. In autumn wheat may be sowed from September to the middle of December. Peas fit for the table may be had by the 20th of May, cucumbers in the beginning of June, hard cabbage heads by the middle of June, and green corn for boiling on the 4th of July. The uplands are loaded with native grapes, and many barrels of wine are made, half grapes and half cider. The grapes hang long after the leaves are fallen, and afford delicious repasts to the bears, racoons, &c. In some parts of the county, nuts of various kinds abound, and large droves of hogs are fattened without any expense to the owners. The woods abound with the native mulberry, and more than 25

years ago; the females of Gen. Rufus Putnam's family used to supply their own sewing silk from the cocoons of worms of their own raising. The merino sheep was introduced in 1805, and this valuable animal has improved in size, beauty and fineness of wool. They are more healthy than the common sheep. It is not uncommon for ewes to bring forth twice in a year. The winter commences about the last of December, and the snow is never drifted by the wind. Wolves are scarce. Hogs in many places pass the winter in the woods, and a gang of ten or twenty are more than a match for a wolf or panther. An old hunter once saw a panther spring from a tree into a drove of hogs; the large ones fell upon him with their tusks, and tore him in pieces in a few minutes.

DUNSTABLE, N. H. September 8.

We have this week been gratified with examining a microscope made by Mr. Ephraim Rand of Bedford, and which he has been exhibiting in this town.* It magnifies objects four hundred thousand times. We believe no instrument has been made in this country, which magnifies objects more than half as many times as this does. A common fly appears to be about fifteen feet in length, and the leg of a grasshopper about twenty feet. Thousands of eyes are perceptible by means of this wonderful instrument in a common fly, and we also perceive an innumerable number of animated beings in liquids. In the smallest grain of a fig, which we can see, we perceive a large number of living creatures.

*Probably a Solar Microscope.

CHINA.

Extract of a letter, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Lintin, China, April 23.

"We have had so much business on our hands of late, that I have forgotten whether I gave you, in my last, an account of the affair which happened here on the 1st of March, between the Boats belonging to the fleet lying at Lintin and two large Chinese armed Boats.—The ship Citizen, of New-York, arrived here about the last of February, and sent a China-boat to Canton, with despatches, in charge of a young man belonging to the ship. This boat, on her return with despatches, and supposed also to have on board the young man, above-mentioned, was captured by two large boats, armed, with 40 men each, and pretending to form part of the Chinese fleet of observation stationed here. This was done almost within hail of our shipping. It was immediately determined, by the Commanders of the English and American Vessels, to man all their boats, and if it should appear that they had made prisoner of the young man above alluded to, to re-capture him, at all events. If there was no European or American in the boat, it was agreed not to molest them. As our boats approached them, they took to flight, but perceiving that they could not escape, they rounded to, and prepared for action. When sufficiently near to speak them, an attempt was made, by signs and otherwise, to explain to them that our intentions were pacific, and that our object was merely to ascertain if there was an European or American in the boat. Our inquiries however, received no other reply than a volley of stones, which bruised and wounded several of our people: one of them dangerously. Seeing no possibility of coming to an understanding with them, and being in considerable danger from the showers of stones which they continued to pour upon us, the order was given to fire over them! This order was, however, very naturally disregarded by those who were smarting from the effects of a severe blow with a stone, and several of the balls were seen to take effect. The music of musket balls being something new—not according to old "old custom"—they thought best to decamp,—which they did with all possible expedition, leaving the fast-boat behind them. The Mandarins on the River between this and Canton, have, for a great length of time, not only without the knowledge of the Government, but in direct opposition to its ordinances, made a practice of seizing passengers going up and down the river, for the purpose of extorting money. In some instances they have treated their prisoners with great indecency and cruelty, stripping them naked—suspending them by the hands, threatening them with instant death, &c. until they have been obliged to advance large sums for their ransom.—The capture of Mr. Leman, supercargo of the Brig Elizabeth, of Baltimore, which took place in Jan. last, was fresh in recollection, and it was determined that they should not commit another act

of such wanton oppression; and in sight of the fleet too, without resistance. The act, on our part, was perhaps rash, and, at first view, would appear unjustifiable, for, as it is illegal for a Chinese Boat to receive a foreigner without special license, it was unquestionably right in the Chinese Officers to seize the Boat for breach of their laws. It was apprehended, at first, that serious consequences would result from the affair, at least that there would be a temporary suspension of the Trade. But it appears that the Mandarin Boats in question were not acting under the authority of their Government, or rather that they were not acting strictly according to their instructions, and consequently, that they were not under the protection of their Government. Indeed it is said that the Government have refused to take cognizance of the affair upon the ground, that they had exceeded their powers in leaving their station, and had no business at Lintin. Whether these Boats were in truth acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive again the preposterous—unqualified demand of "blood for blood," which was probably granted to them for the last time in the disgraceful case of the Emily of Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial. One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the foreigners for the future will not be deterred from defending themselves against insult and robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the "Celestial Empire." Nearly two months have now expired since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of whom has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and incorrect reports of it may have reached America, you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following extract is made from a letter received at Norfolk, and besides showing that Colombia is yet distracted by internal feuds, it shows that the suspicions of late entertained against Great Britain in regard to her designs upon the political affairs of that country, are not without some plausible foundation.—P. Argue.

"LAGUNA, Aug. 23, 1827.
"This department, since the departure of Bolivar on the 6th of last month for Bogota, via Carthagena, has remained entirely quiet: yet every disposition is evinced of hostility, by words only, against the Liberator and his decrees, while exercising the extraordinary powers assumed under the constitution in calming the disturbances of Venezuela.
"We have news up to the 10th July, from Bogota, which states that the extraordinary powers of Bolivar have been revoked and every disposition to resist the Bolivian party, if hostile to the constitution. Bolivar, from the last accounts, was at Carthagena with 6000 troops, and Urdaneta, from Maracaibo, at Cucuta with 2000 more. I cannot believe there is a disposition to create an internal war, yet by many it is believed that Bolivar's views have been to subvert the constitution and establish a government of more consolidated powers. This department appears to be decidedly for a confederacy of States upon the principle of the United States.
"The Congress have fixed the calling of a general Convention for March next, to endeavor, if an open rupture should not previously take place, to settle all the differences of the country. Report says that the Liberator is much displeased at the Congress, and was determined to march against it, in consequence of their order to the citizens of Colombia not to obey any other authority than the orders and laws of Congress. A proclamation to this effect has been made in Maracaibo. I cannot believe that Bolivar, with hostile intentions, will oppose the Congress. Various reports for some months have been in circulation of the supposed or intended interference of Great Britain in the political affairs of this country. I must confess suspicions are pretty strong, yet if it is so it is confined to diplomatic circles. Many circumstances would induce a belief that she wished a controlling influence on the Main, and the position of her island settlements and the immense fortifications now building upon the Island of Curacao, supposed to be done by British funds and under British orders, squints a little towards one day or other saying to the inhabitants of the Main, you must only, by my permission, cultivate the earth, or spread your canvases upon these seas."

LONDON, August 11.
The Spaniards have boasted much of the capture of the Gen. Amario, Col. privateer. That capture, it appears, by a letter from Cadiz, in a Paris paper, took place in a manner not very creditable to the capt. of a French ship of war, cruising off Trafalgar. It is stated that the Colombian hailed the French ship, and asked for a supply of water. The latter answered, "I have none, but there is a corvette eastern, which can spare you some." The privateer accordingly stood towards the Desbarrieres—a Spanish ship-of-war, sailing under French colours, and asked for water. Instead of the latter, shot was sent, vice-

on board, and she was obliged to strike. Thus it appears that the Frenchman, by a shameful trick, got the Col. into a situation in which escape was impossible.

The death of Mr. Canning predicted by *Nixon, the Astrologer*.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of Robert Nixon, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the State. His King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England! beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

[FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.]
MR. CANNING'S FUNERAL.—The London papers recently received furnish various details of the circumstances attending the funeral of the deceased prime Minister. The Dean of Westminster held a consultation of those friends who had the direction of the obsequies, and it was finally arranged that his grave should be prepared immediately adjoining the foot of that in which the remains of Mr. Pitt are deposited. The coffin was made of English oak, covered with rich crimson velvet, and ornamented with silver gilt trappings—a distinction, which, with the exception of ministers of state who die in office, is confined to the nobility. On the lid was placed the following inscription:

DEPOSITUM.
The Right Honorable GEORGE CANNING, one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Governor of the Charter House, &c. &c.
Born 11th April, 1770.
Died 8th August, 1827.

At an early hour on the morning of the 16th, the Abbey bell was tolled, announcing the approach of the time appointed for conveying the remains of the deceased to the tomb. The tolling, with some short intermissions was continued till the ceremony was completed.

Some time before the time appointed for the mournful procession to leave Downing-street, vast numbers of respectfully dressed individuals, most of whom were in mourning, began to congregate in the streets in that vicinity, although up to ten o'clock, no outward preparations were manifested, not even the customary observance of placing mutes at the door. It was regularly remarked, with expressions of astonishment, that none of the usual and on this occasion, expected and desired marks of respect so eminently due to the illustrious deceased, were evinced; and few could be persuaded that the wishes of the relative of the late lamented Premier ought to have been so strictly adhered to, sacred as they willingly acknowledged those wishes ought to be, especially when backed as they were by the almost dying request of Mr. Canning himself. None of the public offices were in the early part of the morning closed, a circumstance frequently noticed as most extraordinary. Notwithstanding this generally expressed disappointment, if any tribute were wanting of the high place the lamented Premier occupied in the confidence and affections of the people, that testimony was abundantly supplied. Regret for his lamented death was as deeply depicted on the countenance and conversation, as it was by the outward habiliments of those who had assembled to witness this last sad scene.

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ARSON.—On Sunday night, the 6th inst. the wood-house and barn belonging to Capt. Elm Tuller, Keeper of the State Prison at Granby, were, with their contents, destroyed by fire—loss estimated at about \$1000. The fire originated in the wood-house, adjoining the dwelling of Capt. Tuller; and as there was no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary, suspicion immediately rested upon a fellow by the name of Lawrence, who had a short time previous been released from a confinement of 15 years in Newgate, and who, at the time of his enlargement, had threatened vengeance against Capt. T. and his family. This suspicion was heightened by the circumstance of his having been seen in the neighborhood but a day or two before, and by the traces of footsteps through a ploughed field leading from the scene of conflagration to an adjoining wood, which exactly corresponded with the imprint made by the peculiar shoes worn by the prisoner at Newgate. The neighbors, with an alacrity which does them credit, volunteered their services to apprehend the offender, and he was last week taken brought before a Justice, and, after a full examination, committed to prison in this city. He will receive his trial at the ensuing session of the Superior Court. It was no doubt the design of the incendiary to have destroyed the dwelling-house, together with its inmates, but the fire was providentially discovered in season to prevent so dreadful a result.—*American Mercury*.

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At a public celebration in South Carolina, a few months ago, the liberal principles of the present Administration in England were given as a toast, whilst the Administration of our own country was disparaged.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENTS.—In Cushing, Maine, killed by falling from a tree, which he had ascended in pursuit of a squirrel, on the 3d inst. Mr. Joseph Freeman, aged 23. Also at the same place on the 6th inst. a young man about 17 years old, while at play near the spot where Freeman was killed, in leaping over a fence, fell, and struck his breast on a rock, which caused his death in 40 minutes.

Some caution is requisite, in passing our opinions upon strangers; a caution however which few of us adopt. At a public levee at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield, "pry, my lord, who is the tall awkward woman yonder?" "That lady, sir," replied Lord Chesterfield, "is my sister." The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out, "no, no, my lord, I beg your pardon; I meant that very ugly woman, who stands next to the Queen." "That lady, sir," answered Lord Chesterfield calmly, "that lady, sir, is my wife."

SERMON FOR BACHELORS.—The New-Haven Mirror contains a lay sermon, for the special benefit of the New-York Bachelors' Club, founded on the following text:

"And they called Rebecca, and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man, and she said, I will go." Genesis c. 23, v. 58.

In those times, ceremony, formality, sighing and sentiment were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a sensible girl, and jumped at the first good offer. We could have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz.

"Jacob kissed Rachel."
That's something substantial for Bachelors to say grace over; the other text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"Jacob kissed Rachel,"
And lifted up his voice and wept."
How pathetic. The fact is, time and the fashions make strange inroads upon poor human nature. Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padanaram, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefoot; and without ceremony, he ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, he "Kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence, would have been done, particularly in "Good Society."
The truth is, we are too refined in our notions, to take pattern from the rustic simplicity of our first parents; and our wives would never call their husbands "My Lord," and wait until they had dined, as our mothers did of yore. Noah.

Mr. Royal A. Avery, of Vermont, whose story of having been robbed of upwards of \$3000 in Connecticut, was disbelieved by the editors in that state, has published a card in the Connecticut Courant, in which he re-asserts that he was actually robbed as before stated; and adds, that he supposes the robbers must have been three men who were seen in the road, about that time, in a green wagon. He also adduces certificates from some of the most respectable citizens in Burlington, Vt. testifying their belief that he is a man of veracity.

A most distressing accident occurred near the light house, Saybrook, on Saturday last. Mr. Asahel Spencer and his wife, from Ohio, proceeded a short distance from the shore, in a small boat, for the purpose of fishing. In a short time the boat was seen, bottom upwards, both persons being drowned. The body of Mrs. Spencer was discovered on Monday. The body of Mr. Spencer had not been found on Tuesday.

The trial of John Newbold for passing \$400 of counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank on Mr. John T. Keeling of whom he bought a parcel of negroes, was had in the Superior Court, Princess Anne co. last week. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Rich-

mond. The trial of Arlege, who was apprehended as the accomplice of Newbold, and tried upon a similar indictment, was acquitted. Newbold belonged to the state of Ohio, where he has a wife and family, and when he was at home, his name was Sulton.

The President of the U. States has acknowledged Walter De Lacy as Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Virginia, and John S. McKim, Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Maryland.

Mr. Cercheval arrived at Washington on Saturday last, with a Treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Appleton, at Sweden, and with despatches from Mr. Gallatin. It will be recollected, (says the National Journal) that our treaty with Sweden and Norway had expired. The new treaty revives and continues former treaties, and we are informed, embraces the important principle of navigation which was first adopted, by the present Administration, in the treaty with Guatemala. It also includes a provision that the trade of the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomews shall be open to the trade of the United States, in all respects, as it is to the navigation of Sweden and Norway.

EUROPE.—A writer in France makes use of the following language:—"All Europe seems to me like a volcano. We walk, or dance, or follow our amusements, over a heat of combustibles. The ministers, like true tyrants, are familiar with pleasure. They rely on an army of 500,000 priests, whose head quarters are at Toledo in Castile. I hope time may prove this a little too feeble for this whole ancient continent, proud of its civilization and refinement. On the other hand, the people are acquainted with their plans, and will not be deceived by their manoeuvres. The period has arrived when nations are to exert their influence."

Two sisters and a brother, the only survivors of a family of eleven, met in Edinburgh. Their united ages are 211 years. It is fifty-five years and three months since they last met together. The sisters seventy-seven, seventy, and the brother sixty-four years.

ATTENTION! AT THE POLES!—Mr. Reynolds, the lecturer on Symes' theory, has arrived in Baltimore, and announced his determination of building a ship suitable for the expedition, for which he has been preaching with zeal of him who first stirred up Christendom to the Crusades. Mr. R. has made arrangements with a respectable ship builder in Baltimore to build a vessel and furnish it early in the approaching spring, upon the most approved models recently recommended by the British polar navigators. Funds have been obtained for the purpose, and there is now a prospect of having the system tested.

MELANCHOLY.—The Nantucket papers recently noticed the sudden disappearance of two children, both about four years of age, who left their homes on the 6th inst. They were found on the 6th inst. sleeping in an unfrequented valley. One of them, son of Mr. Crocker Bachus, died in eight hours after he was found, but the other, a son of Capt. Daniel Russell, is on the recovery, though he is younger. They had nothing to eat but berries for 52 hours, and slept two nights in the open air, exposed to an easterly wind.

SUICIDE.—A man named Phineas Ayres of Cumberland co. N. J. committed suicide by hanging himself on the 6th inst. The Bridgton Whig states him to have been a respectable deacon of the Baptist Church.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. Lewis Babcock, a watchmaker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five minutes, by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together, it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter.—*Springfield Repub.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that an accident, which has proved fatal in its consequences, happened at Marlborough on the 12th inst. At the raising of a building, designed for an academy, after the whole of the body of the frame was raised, the middle beam broke, owing to its support not being properly secured, and precipitated a number of persons into the cellar below. Eleven were more or less hurt, and nine of them considerably. One of them, William Weeks, lingered till the morning of the 17th, when he died.—*Worcester Spy*.

The skipper and crew of the ship Polly, of Newburyport, have been set at liberty. They had been arrested on suspicion of having killed a man named Davis with whom they had played names while the vessel was at anchor at Peale's Island, on the 20th ult. It appeared from evidence that Davis was in-

roxicated, and had been found floating in the harbor, which body when found, the head.

A vagrant sailed some of the citizens, ing to gentlemen their wives that certain sums in succeeded in several.

LIGHTNING.—Weston was struck the afternoon of fluid left the con from the top to the siderable damage house.

FEMALE COURAGE.—Columbus, Ohio, the jailor, Col. Elmer, ing divested them attempted an escape, hearing the noise door, which they Mrs. E. seized her, ching to him, who two or three fence calls for help had tance persons who prison. The other

NARROW ESCAPE.—on Tuesday of last William Allen, h considerable dep of meat that had After securing it, ascend, the lower in. He called for ed within a few y the whole of the way, and the vast earth carried him was immediately and a windless e bors relieved a the ruins. After ture was made, a hours, Allen was large stone, qui much bruised, and but will probably of his sensations, removing the ru the windless ceas some repairs, he en him up.

The Juno, Bar ed at St. Thomas en. The followi letter from that

"Capt. Barnes last night in a h his crew and cu mstances whic are as follows came on a very the brig parted ashore; but by was got off, with In the afternoon Capt. B. for the sel, came on sh to procure him had previously ad got it into a barked for the a mte from the could not fetch his own bow and where they were The Capt's situ he could not get on shore, it being night—he, howe a neck of land, ally about 6 inc had increased it t geros breakers he got into dee with 3 men—the him; four were among the break of the crew we Mr. Williams, t the brig is not in a safe situat A letter of 22 of Capt. B. and found next morn red. The man was named Joh The others were

SLAVES AT AUCTION.—mond, Va. seeing lot of negroes t went to the sal Market-street b sale commenced led from the st thereon. She w of the counter j The auctioneer hling victim to Another cried 'And what can bly said, 'I eight.' Her ag compassion. I her husband wa barbarous slave with their migh the forlorn bein ed Hannah, w husband, Solom first purchaser Charles, broug boy of twelve complexion, an er \$105. His value. The b Next came a

of such wanton oppression; and in sight of the fleet too, without resistance.—The act, on our part, was perhaps rash, and, at first view, would appear unjustifiable, for, as it is illegal for a Chinese Boat to receive a foreigner without special license, it was unquestionably right in the Chinese Officers to seize the Boat for breach of their laws. It was apprehended, at first, that serious consequences would result from the affair, at least that there would be a temporary suspension of the Trade. But it appears that the Mandarin Boats in question were not acting under the authority of their Government, or rather that they were not acting strictly according to their instructions, and consequently, that they were not under the protection of their Government. Indeed it is said that the Government have refused to take cognizance of the affair upon the ground, that they had exceeded their powers in leaving their station, and had no business at Lintin. Whether these Boats were in truth acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive again the preposterous—unqualified demand of "blood for blood," which was probably granted to them for the last time in the disgraceful case of the Emily of Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial.—One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the foreigners for the future will not be deterred from defending themselves against insult and robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the "Celestial Empire." Nearly two months have now expired since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of whom has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and incorrect reports of it may have reached America, you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following extract is made from a letter received at Norfolk, and besides showing that Colombia is yet distracted by internal feuds, it shows that the suspicions of late entertained against Great Britain in regard to her designs upon the political affairs of that country, are not without some plausible foundation.—P. Argus.

LAGUNA, Aug. 22, 1827.

"This department, since the departure of Bolivar on the 6th of last month for Bogota, via Carthagena, has remained entirely quiet: yet every disposition is evinced of hostility, by words only, against the Liberator and his decrees, while exercising the extraordinary powers assumed under the constitution in calming the disturbances of Venezuela. We have news up to the 10th July, from Bogota, which states that the extraordinary powers of Bolivar have been revoked and every disposition to resist the Bolivian party, if hostile to the constitution. Bolivar, from the last accounts, was at Carthagena with 6000 troops, and Urdaneta, from Maracaibo, at Cucuta with 2000 more. I cannot believe there is a disposition to create an internal war, yet by many it is believed that Bolivar's views have been to subvert the constitution and establish a government of more consolidated powers. This department appears to be decidedly for a confederacy of States upon the principle of the United States. The Congress have fixed the calling of a general Convention for March next, to endeavor, if an open rupture should not previously take place, to settle all the differences of the country. Report says that the Liberator is much displeased at the Congress, and was determined to march against it, in consequence of their order to the citizens of Colombia not to obey any other authority than the orders and laws of Congress. A proclamation to this effect has been made in Maracaibo. I cannot believe that Bolivar, with hostile intentions, will oppose the Congress. Various reports for some months have been in circulation of the supposed or intended interference of Great Britain in the political affairs of this country. I must confess suspicions are pretty strong, yet if it is so it is confined to diplomatic circles.—Many circumstances would induce a belief that she wished a controlling influence on the Main, and the position of her Island settlements and the immense fortifications now building upon the Island of Curacao, supposed to be done by British funds and under British orders, squints a little towards one day or other saying to the inhabitants of the Main, you must only, by my permission, cultivate the earth, or spread your canvass upon these seas."

LONDON, August 11.

The Spaniards have boasted much of the capture of the Gen. Atmario, Col. privateer. That capture, it appears, by a letter from Cadiz, in a Paris paper, took place in a manner not very creditable to the cap. of a French ship of war, cruising off Trafalgar. It is stated that the Colombian hailed the French ship, and asked for a supply of water. The latter answered, "I have none, but spare you some." The privateer accordingly stood towards the Despatcher, a Spanish ship of war, sailing under French colours, and asked for water. Instead of the latter, she was sent, vice-

on board, and she was obliged to strike. Thus it appears that the Frenchman, by a shameful trick, got the Col. into a situation in which escape was impossible.

The death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nixon, the Astrologer.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of Robert Nixon, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the State. His King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England! beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

[FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.]

MR. CANNING'S FUNERAL.—The London papers recently received furnish various details of the circumstances attending the funeral of the deceased prime Minister. The Dean of Westminster held a consultation of those friends who had the direction of the obsequies, and it was finally arranged that his grave should be prepared immediately adjoining the foot of that in which the remains of Mr. Pitt are deposited. The coffin was made of English oak, covered with rich crimson velvet, and ornamented with silver gilt trappings—a distinction, which, with the exception of ministers of state who die in office, is confined to the nobility. On the lid was placed the following inscription:

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Honorable GEORGE CANNING, one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Governor of the Charter House, &c. &c. Born 11th April, 1770. Died 8th August, 1827.

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It is said the Governor of Kentucky applied to the Governor of Tennessee for the surrender of Gen. Houston for fighting a duel with Mr. White, within the limits of the former State, and against its laws. Gov. Carroll did not comply with the call; and as Gen. Houston is now elected Governor, he can surrender himself, if he pleases, and give a great instance of magnanimity. Gens. Houston, and White, have both recently given the particulars of the duel.

At a public celebration in South Carolina, a few months ago, the liberal principles of the present Administration in England were given as a toast, whilst the Administration of our own country was disparaged.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—In Cushing, Maine, killed by falling from a tree, which he had ascended in pursuit of a squirrel, on the 3d inst. Mr. Joseph Freeman, aged 23. Also at the same place on the 6th inst. a young man about 17 years old, while at play near the spot where Freeman was killed, in leaping over a fence, fell, and struck his breast on a rock, which caused his death in 40 minutes.

Some caution is requisite, in passing our opinions upon strangers; a caution however which few of us adopt. At a public levee at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield "pray, my lord, who is the tall awkward woman yonder?" "That lady, sir," replied Lord Chesterfield, "is my sister." The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out, "no, no, my lord, I beg your pardon; I meant that very ugly woman, who stands next to the Queen." "That lady, sir," answered Lord Chesterfield calmly, "that lady sir, is my wife."

SERMON FOR BACHELORS.—The New-Haven Mirror contains a lay sermon, for the special benefit of the New-York Bachelors' Club, founded on the following text:

"And they called Rebecca, and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man, and she said, I will go." Genesis c. 25, v. 58.

In those times, ceremony, formality, signing and sentiment were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a sensible, plain, and jump-up at the first good offer. We could have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz.

"Jacob kissed Rachel."

That's something substantial for Bachelors to say grace over; the other text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"Jacob kissed Rachel."

And lifted up his voice and wept."

How pathetic. The fact is, time and the fashions make strange inroads upon poor human nature. Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padanaram, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefoot; and without ceremony, he ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, he "Kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence, would have been done, particularly in "Good Society." The truth is, we are too refined in our notions, to take pattern from the rustic simplicity of our first parents; and our wives would never call their husbands "My Lord," and wait until they had dined, as our mothers did of yore. Naah.

Mr. Royal A. Avery, of Vermont, whose story of having been robbed of upwards of \$3000 in Connecticut, was disbelieved by the editors in that state, has published a card in the Connecticut Courant, in which he re-asserts that he was actually robbed as before stated; and adds, that he supposes the robbers must have been three men who were seen in the road, about that time, in a green wagon. He also adduces certificates from some of the most respectable citizens in Burlington, Vt. testifying their belief that he is a man of veracity.

A most distressing accident occurred near the light house, Saybrook, on Saturday last. Mr. Asahel Spencer and his wife, from Ohio, proceeded a short distance from the shore, in a small boat, for the purpose of fishing. In a short time the boat was seen, bottom upwards, both persons being drowned. The body of Mrs. Spencer was discovered on Monday. The body of Mr. Spencer had not been found on Tuesday.

The trial of John Newbold for passing \$1400 of counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank on Mr. John T. Keeling of whom he bought a parcel of negroes, was had in the Superior court, Princess Anne co. last week. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Rich-

mond. The trial of Arlege, who was apprehended as the accomplice of Newbold, and tried upon a similar indictment, was acquitted. Newbold belonged to the state of Ohio, where he has a wife and family, and when he was at home, his name was Sutton.

The President of the U. States has acknowledged Walter De Lacy as Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Virginia, and John S. McKim, Vice Consul of his Most Faithful Majesty for the state of Maryland.

Mr. Cercheval arrived at Washington on Saturday last, with a Treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Appleton, at Sweden, and with despatches from Mr. Gallatin. It will be recollected, (says the National Journal) that our treaty with Sweden and Norway had expired. The new treaty revives and continues former treaties, and, we are informed, embraces the important principle of navigation which was first adopted, by the present Administration, in the treaty with Guatemala. It also includes a provision that the trade of the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomews shall be open to the trade of the United States, in all respects, as it is to the navigation of Sweden and Norway.

EUROPE.—A writer in France makes use of the following language:—"All Europe seems to me like a volcano. We walk, or dance, or follow our amusements, over a heat of combustibles. The ministers, like true tyrants, are familiar with pleasure. They rely on an army of 500,000 priests, whose head quarters are at Toledo in Castile. I hope time may prove this a little too feeble for this whole ancient continent. On the other hand, the people are acquainted with their plans, and will not be deceived by their manoeuvres. The period has arrived when nations are to exert their influence."

Two sisters and a brother, the only survivors of a family of eleven, met in Edinburgh. Their united ages are 211 years. It is fifty-five years and three months since they last met together. The sisters seventy-seven, seventy, and the brother sixty-four years.

ATTENTION! AT THE POLES!—Mr. Reynolds, the lecturer on Symes' theory, has arrived in Baltimore, and announced his determination of building a ship suitable for the expedition, for which he has been preaching with zeal of him who first stirred up Christendom to the Crusades. Mr. R. has made arrangements with a respectable ship builder in Baltimore to build a vessel and furnish it early in the approaching spring, upon the most approved models recently recommended by the British polar navigators. Funds have been obtained for the purpose, and there is now a prospect of having the system tested.

MELANCHOLY.—The Nantucket papers recently noticed the sudden disappearance of two children, both about four years of age, who left their homes on the 6th inst. They were found on the 6th inst. sleeping in an unfrequented valley. One of them, son of Mr. Crocker Bachus, died in eight hours after he was found, but the other, a son of Capt. Daniel Russell, is on the recovery, though he is younger. They had nothing to eat but berries for 52 hours, and slept two nights in the open air, exposed to an easterly wind.

SUICIDE.—A man named Phineas Ayres of Cumberland co. N. J. committed suicide by hanging himself on the 6th inst. The Bridgton Whig states him to have been a respectable deacon of the Baptist Church.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. Lewis Balcock, a watchmaker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five minutes, by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together, it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter.—Springfield Repub.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that an accident, which has proved fatal in its consequences, happened at Malborough on the 12th inst. At the raising of a building, designed for an academy, after the whole of the body of the frame was raised, the middle beam broke, owing to its support not being properly secured, and precipitated a number of persons into the cellar below. Eleven were more or less hurt, and nine of them considerably. One of them, William Weeks, lingered till the morning of the 17th, when he died.—Worcester Spy.

The skipper and crew of the ship Polly, of Newburyport, have been set at liberty. They had been arrested on suspicion of having killed a man named Davis with whom they had played whist, while the vessel was at anchor at Peak's Island, on the 29th ult. It appeared from evidence that Davis was in-

toxicated, and he was found in a canoe, which body when found the head.

A vagrant some of the citizens to gentlemen their wives certain sums succeeded in serv-

LIGHTNING.—Weston was at the afternoon flood left the from the top to considerable damage house.

FEMALE COURAGE.—Columbus, Ohio, the jailor, Col. ing divested the attempted a hearing the no door, which the Mrs. E. seized coming to him, two or three calls for help prison persons the prison. The

NARROW ESCAPE.—on Tuesday of William Allen, considerable of ment that After securing ascend, the low in. He called ed within a fet the whole of t way, and the v earth carried was immediate and a windlass bors relieved the ruins. After hours, Allen w large stone, c much bruised, but will probab of his sensation removing the the windlass c some repairs, en him up.

The Juno, B ed at St. Thom en. The follo letter from the

"Capt. Bar last night in a his crew and circumstances w are as follow came on a ve the brig parti ashore; but b was got off, in the afternoon Capt. B. for the sel, came on s to procure his had previously ad got it into barked for the a mite from could not fetch therefore put his own boy where they The Capt's si he could not g on shore, it was night—he, ho a neck of land ally about 6 h had increased i gerous breaken he got into de with 3 men— him; four w among the bre of the crew w Mr. Williams, the brig is not in a safe situat A letter of of Capt. B. at found next mor red. The ma was named J The others we

SLAVES AT MOND, VA. see Lot of negroes went to the s Market-street sale commenced led from the thereon. She of the counter of the unfeeli bing victim t Another crie And what c blingly said, eight." Her compassion. her husband w barbarous slay with their m the former b ed Hannah, v husband, Solot east purchas Charles, brot boy of twelv complexion, a or \$105. Hl same. The Next came a

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William Weeks,
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Davis was in-

roxicated, and had left the Polly, where
he was found troublesome, in an old log
cabin, which he probably upset. His
body when found had some bruises on
the head.

A vagrant sailor has been defrauding
some of the citizens of Portland, by go-
ing to gentlemen's houses and telling
their wives that their husbands wanted
certain sums in change. The trick suc-
ceeded in several instances.

LIGHTNING.—The meeting house in
Weston was struck with lightning on
the afternoon of the 15th inst. The
fluid left the conductor about mid way
from the top to the ground, and did
considerable damage to the interior of
the house.

FEMALE COURAGE.—At the prison of
Columbus, Ohio, during the absence of
the jailor, Col. Ebey, two prisoners hav-
ing divested themselves of their irons,
attempted an escape. Col. E's wife
hearing the noise, flew to the passage
door, which they however forced open.
Mrs. E. seized hold of one of them and
clung to him, while he dragged her over
two or three fences, by which time her
calls for help had brought to her assist-
ance persons who secured him again in
prison. The other made his escape.

NARROW ESCAPE.—In Huntingdon, Pa.
on Tuesday of last week, a man, named
William Allen, had gone into a well of
considerable depth to bring up a piece
of meat that had fallen to the bottom.
After securing it, and in the attempt to
ascend, the lower part of the well caved
in. He called for a rope, and was haul-
ed within a few yards of the top, when
the whole of the wall above him gave
way, and the vast weight of stones and
earth carried him to the bottom. Aid
was immediately procured, a curb mule,
and a windlass erected, and the neigh-
bors relieved each other in removing
the ruins. After some time an aper-
ture was made, and at the end of five
hours, Allen was taken from under a
large stone, quite senseless. He was
much bruised, and had one rib fractured,
but will probably recover. Allen speaks
of his sensations, while his neighbors were
removing the rubbish; and once when
the windlass ceased operation, requiring
some repairs, he thought they had given
him up.

The Juno, Barnes, of this port, arriv-
ed at St. Thomas in 20 days from Dari-
en. The following is an extract of a
letter from that place:—

"St. Thomas, Aug. 18.
Capt. Barnes, of brig Juno was lost
last night in a heavy gale, with one of
his crew and two hired men—the cir-
cumstances which led to their deaths
are as follows: Yesterday morning
came on a very heavy gale, in which
the brig parted her cable, and went
ashore; but by good management she
was got off, with little or no damage.
In the afternoon the gale increased, and
Capt. B. for the preservation of his ves-
sel, came on shore, and requested me
to procure him a cable, (an anchor he
had previously obtained,) which I did,
and got it into a launch, when he em-
barked for the brig, which was about
a mile from the town—he, however,
could not fetch her, the gale increasing,
therefore put before it a wind, and got
his own boat and the launch on shore,
where they now are, high and dry.
The Capt's situation was now such that
he could not get on board the brig, or
on shore, it being about 10 o'clock, at
night—he, however, attempted to cross
a neck of land, where the water is usu-
ally about 6 inches deep, but the gale
had increased it to about 3 feet, with dan-
gerous breakers—the night being dark,
he got into deep water, and was lost,
with 3 men—there were 7 men with
him; four were saved by swimming
among the breakers for an hour. Three
of the crew were in the hospital, sick.
Mr. Williams, the mate, informs me that
the brig is not much injured, and is now
in a safe situation."

A letter of 26th, states that the body
of Capt. B. and the three men were
found next morning, and decently inter-
red. The man belonging to the vessel
was named John Milburn, or Milbern.
The others were hired for the occasion.
N. E. Palladium.

SLAVES AT AUCTION.—While at Rich-
mond, Va. seeing an advertisement of a
lot of negroes to be sold at auction, I
went to the sale. A counter stand in
Market-street before the store, and the
sale commenced by a woman's being
led from the store, and told to stand
thereon. She walked from end to end
of the counter just as the bidder wished.
The auctioneer cried for a bid.—Some
of the unfeeling wretches told the trem-
bling victim to take off her bonnet.—
Another cried "How old are you?"
"And what can you do?" She trem-
blingly said, "I reckon I am twenty-
eight." Her agitated frame excited my
compassion. I sincerely pitied her, for
her husband was to be sold next. The
barbarous slave drivers were present
with their mighty cudgels, restraining
the forlorn beings. The woman, call-
ed Hannah, was sold for \$295. Her
husband, Solomon, was struck off to the
last purchaser for \$375. A young man,
Charles, brought over \$400. A little
boy of twelve years, being of a light
complexion, and having straight hair, sold
for \$105. His whiteness took from his
value. The bidders pulled his hair.
Next came a woman with an infant,

who were sold for \$220. Thinks I to
myself, if this is republicanism, I am
egregiously mistaken.

Journal of a Bostonian.

[FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.]
INTERESTING TABLE.

Mr. Editor.—The following Table is taken
from a late English paper with the exception
of the prices in some of the American mar-
kets, which I have added, and are believed
to be correct. The statement is further al-
tered by being adapted to our measure and
currency.

Prices of Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in
various parts of the world, in May and June,
1827:—

AMERICA.		
Norfolk, Va. May,	\$1 18 cents.	
New-York, June 20,	90	
Montreal, Ca. June,	90	
Cincinnati, Ohio, June,	50	
Pittsburg, Penn. June,	44	
NORTH OF EUROPE.		
London, June 20,	1 79	
Antwerp, May 30,	1 21	
Hamburg, May 25,	87	
Bremen, May 25,	81	
Dantzic, May 25,	76	
Stettin, June 15,	73	
Copenhagen, May 31,	72	
SOUTH OF EUROPE.		
Nice, June 15,	\$1 31 cents.	
Milan, May 31,	1 26	
Santander, Spain, May,	1 26	
France, June 30,	1 17	
Genoa, May 26,	1 05	
Leghorn, May 31,	1 03	
Civita Vecchia, May 31,	90	
Naples, May 31,	83	
Trieste, June 15,	83	
Odessa on the Black Sea, May, 49		

THE LATE WAR.—We have heard in our
younger, and read in our maturer years, sev-
eral accounts of the causes of the late war
with Great Britain; but the following ac-
count which we copy from the *Brooklyn*
(Conn.) *Gazette*, is different from all, and we
do not hesitate to say it is full as correct as
some others. We insert it below, and leave
it with our readers to say if we are not near-
ly correct:—

Cause of the late War with G. Britain.

Some time since a party of village
wise-heads assembled in the bar-room of
the Farmers' Hotel, in S——, Rhode
Island, were exhausting their learning
and temper in discussing the causes of
the late war. As the dispute waxed
warm and seemed about coming to the
decision, so common on such occasions,
of bloody heads and disfigured faces,
thus proving that we have enough of
the War spirit among us to make slight
causes sufficient to light the flame, I say,
just at this critical period, a plain honest
farmer stepped forward and inter-
posed, with "don't lose your tempers,
gentlemen, you are all wrong. I can
explain the whole matter to you. Or-
ders in Council, Berlin and Milan De-
crees, Free Trade—Sailors rights, and
all your nonsense, had nothing to do with
it. The war was entirely owing to
neighbor M's pig getting into neighbor
T's garden. Hold still, gentlemen, and
I will prove it. Burrill, you know, was
M's lawyer, and got his case for him.—
T. was representative to the Assembly
from the town of S——. Now you
know Burrill and Howell were candi-
dates for Uncle Sam's Senate, and ev-
ery body was at work on one side and
't'other, and after counting noses, Bur-
rill's friends thought all was safe, but
when the vote was taken T. thought he
was a good staunch Federalist, and of
course bound to vote for Burrill, remem-
bering the pig law suit would not vote
for him, so that Howell, by voting for
himself, got elected by one majority.—
Now, if it had not been for the pig law
suit, T. would have voted for Burrill,
and he would have been chosen Sena-
tor. Now don't interrupt, gentleman—
now, you all remember that when the
question of declaring War came before
the Senate, Mr. Bayard moved to post-
pone it six weeks, to give time to hear
from England, and his motion, you know,
was lost by only one vote—one Jerry
Howell voting against it. Now, if Bur-
rill had been there, he would have vot-
ed for the motion, and the declaration
of war would have been deferred. Be-
fore six weeks expired, news arrived
that the Orders in Council were repeal-
ed, and thus the principal alleged cause
of War removed. Of course, if the de-
lay had been obtained, War would not
have been declared; and thus I have
proved that neighbor M's pig getting in-
to neighbor T's garden, was the real
cause of it." Hurrah from all hands—
six more mugs of flip, our town of
S—— has the honor of having pro-
duced the cause of the late War, and of
exalting Gen. Jackson, into the bargain
—for if it had not been for the War, he
would never have been the "Hero of
New-Orleans"—and nobody would have
ever thought of him for President!

EXPLOSION.—Last evening, a lad em-
ployed in a grocery store in this village,
while engaged in drawing some rum for
a customer, snuffed his candle throwing
the snuff down into some rum that had
leaked out. It immediately took fire,
communicated with the stream running
into the measure, and burst the barrel,
making a heavy report, and scattering
the burning liquid to the four quarters
of the room. The building was threat-
ened with immediate destruction, but
saved by timely exertion.

Lockport Observatory Aug. 10.

We never before heard of the explo-
sion of a rum cask. Some two or three
years since, something similar occurred
to a man, as was reported, whose breath
accidentally took fire from the blaze of
a candle, and shattered him into ten
thousand fragments!—*Eastern Argus.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;

THURSDAY, MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1827.

THOMAS CLARK, Esq. is our agent at
Paris, to whom advertisements and Commu-
nications may be handed for this paper, and
they will be attended to.

S. A. B. HEALD, Esq. is our Agent for
Local and vicinity; he will receive and for-
ward Subscriptions, Communications and Ad-
vertisements for this paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Agreeably to notice
heretofore given, the electors of this town
and Greenwood, met in their respective
towns, on Saturday last, for the purpose of
choosing a Representative to the next Legis-
lature, no choice having been effected at the
annual election.

In this town the votes were for
Uriah Holt, Esq. 128
Col. Cyprion Cole, 44
In Greenwood.
Col. Cyprion Cole, 46
Uriah Holt, Esq. 20
Scattering, 5

It therefore appears that Uriah Holt, Esq.
is chosen by a majority of fifty-three votes,
William Noyes, Esq. who was a candidate
at the first meeting, came forward and wholly
declined being considered a candidate at this
time.

Samuel Gibson, Esq. was elected on Friday
last, a Representative for the District of
Fryeburg, &c.

THE ELECTION.—In addition to what we
published last week in relation to this sub-
ject we have received the following infor-
mation:—In Kennebec, Mr. Cutler is chosen,
so that Messrs. Williams, Cushman and Cut-
ler, are Senators from that district; in Som-
erset, Mr. Weston is re-elected; in Penob-
scot, Solomon Parsons is elected by some-
thing of a majority—he is the Administration
candidate; his election augurs not much in
favor of the management of the self-created
County Committee, with a press, and a gen-
tleman to conduct it, "alike distinguished for
his literary acquirements and political con-
sistency" in Hancock, it is most likely there
is no choice, Mr. Hathaway has no doubt re-
ceived a plurality of the votes, and Mr. Hall
is probably the next highest on the list; in
Washington, also there is no choice, Mr.
Balkham, Bucknam and Fuller were the can-
didates.—There is some prospect that Mr.
Butman is elected a member of Congress
from the District of Somerset and Penobscot
—he has certainly received the highest num-
ber of votes.—In the new County of Waldo,
there is no choice made either for Register of
Deeds or County Treasurer. We in this
County do better, having been well united
respecting candidates for these offices, espe-
cially the latter—we have heretofore laid up
our money to Rust; but we learn that the
Court of Sessions have so contrived matters
this year, as to keep the cash moving, so that
Rust can hardly touch it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The Septem-
ber Term of this Court for Oxford County,
commenced at Paris on Tuesday last—the
Term is holden by Justice Whitman. We
shall probably be able to give some account
of the business done at this Court, in our
next.

UNCOMMON.—We are informed that an
Elder, on the farm of Moses Buck, Esq. in
Sunner, has grown the present season to the
uncommon height of eleven feet and three
inches!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the request of a
much respected friend to copy an article from
the New-Hampshire Patriot, of November
30th 1826. We ever feel willing to oblige
our friends in this way when we can do it
without violating our duty as the conductors
of a public journal; but in this case, were
we to admit the article in question, we can
have no doubt but that some of our readers
would think that it had reference to a case
near home, while others might suppose, that
we wished to promulgate the difficulties and
troubles of Religious societies, whenever we
could with advantage to ourselves. This is
not the case—we have lived long enough in
the world, to learn that, perfection in any
religious creed, made by man is not to be ex-
pected and that there is no religious society
whose members are all governed by the reli-
gion they profess; but because the works of
men are imperfect, and hypocrisy and dissimu-
lation are sometimes found lurking among
those who are within the pale of the church:
it does not follow that all are such, it only
proves to us, that *taxes* are among the wheat
and that wolves will sometimes assume the
garb of sheep. We have no doubt but that
on mature reflection, our friend will acknowl-
edge that our course in this case is the correct
one.

The word Calico is derived from Cal-
icut, a place in India where Calicoes
were first made.

An incomplete return of the number
of newspaper stamps used the last year
gives 26,980,552—the number of news-
paper sheets printed in Great Britain.
They pay a duty of four pence sterling
each to government.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Bethel Bean outdone, a few!
A white Bean, planted in my garden
several years ago, was found on shelling
and counting the crop, to have produc-
ed 626 beans. The year following, an-
other white bean was planted in a field,
and standing by itself in the hill, I no-
ticed at the time of harvest, that it had
an unusual quantity of vine and pods, I
carefully shelled and counted the prod-
uct, and it amounted to 993 good sound
beans, produced from a single bean, in
one season. Beat this who can. n. s.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. BARTON.—Right glad am I that
Dr. Danforth has procured some of Dr.
Chambers' Medicine for the cure of In-
temperance; I hope some at least of our
old hardened intemperates will soon ex-
perience its salutary effects, and become
sober, industrious and respectable citi-
zens. I wonder what effect the above
medicine would have on ladies who are
extravagantly fond of strong tea, snuff
and the tobacco-pipe. COBLER.

GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.—An arrival
at Philadelphia from St. Thomas,
reports the most disastrous effects from
the late gale in the West Indies. At
St. Croix, all the estates have suffered
more or less, and on many, the negro
houses and other buildings were entire-
ly destroyed, besides several negroes
killed. On one estate alone, Montpelier,
four slaves and 100 sheep were killed.
In the harbor of Christiansted only
three vessels rode out the gale; while
in Frederickssted, all were driven on
shore, some of which, with valuable
cargoes, were entirely lost.

In the harbor of St. Johns, (Antigua)
the gale was felt with great severity.
Not a single vessel escaped its fury,
and those which were not driven ashore
sunk at their anchorage. Several small
buildings were blown down, and great
injury was sustained throughout the
country.

At Gaudaloupe, not much damage
was done to the island; but in the har-
bor of Point Petre 10 vessels were
stranded.

The damage in Porto Rico was con-
fined to a few plantation trees.

Salem Gazette.

THE LINE STORM commenced on
Wednesday last, and has been attended
with very high winds. Considerable
anxiety has been felt respecting the fate
of vessels in the bay, but it is not yet
known that any damage has been suffer-
ed. The storm probably retarded the
passage of the southern mail due yester-
day, which did not arrive.—*Id*

TURNING OUT.—A body of sailors from
120 to 150 in number paraded through
the public streets of this city yesterday
with flag, drum and file.—They stopped
occasionally, formed a hollow square,
and having heard a resolution like the
following read, received it with three
cheers:—"Blue Jackets of the port of
Boston! what say you? will you agree
not to ship on board any vessel in this
port under \$15 a month, and if any one
ships for less will you deal with him as
you see fit, and strip the ship?" A grey
headed boatswain then piped his whistle,
the drum struck up, and they pursued
their march.

This practice, though it occurs some-
times in cities south of us, has never be-
fore, we believe, been resorted to here;
and we hope it will never be repeated.
Boston Patriot.

Married.

In Portland, Mr. Enoch Crocker, of Buck-
field, to Miss Ellen E. Day, of the former
place.

Died.

In Waterford, of Dysentery, on the 14th in-
stant, Nathaniel and on the 21st, Isaac Frye,
children of Mr. Ebenezer Jewett, Jun. the
first, aged two years and ten months, and
the last, four years and eleven months.—On
the 17th Mrs. Tabitha, widow of the late
Thomas Green, Jun. of consumption.—On
the 22, Sarah Frye, child of Mr. Eber Rice,
Jr. of dysentery, aged 1 year and 3 months.
—On the 23d, Mrs. Ruth, widow of the late
Samuel Haskell, of Cholera Morbus, aged 77
years.

In Paris, a child of Moses Hammond, Esq.
aged 3 months.
In Bangor, John Allen, Esq. aged 73.—Mrs.
Mary Howard, wife of Mr. Thomas Howard,
aged 81. Mr. Howard and wife had been
married and lived together upwards of 62
years.

In Chester, (N. H.) Lt. Ezekiel Warthen
aged 87, a soldier in the French and Revolution-
ary Wars.

In Alstead, Mr. Amos Brook, a Revolution-
ary soldier.

In Dover, Capt. William Twombly aged
70, an Officer of the Revolution.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent
for selling Johnson's Jaundice Bitters,
a most valuable Medicine for persons afflicted
with the Jaundice or complaints of that kind.
These Bitters are very pleasant and strong—
and are highly esteemed by all such as have
made trial of them.—For sale wholesale and re-
tail.—Traders and others who purchase to
sell again, can be supplied on reasonable
terms. ASA BARTON

JUST received and for sale at the
Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thompson's
celebrated EYE WATER.
Sept. 27.

PRIZE LIST

OF the 16th Class of the Cumberland and
Oxford Canal Lottery.

4511	—	\$1000
1254	—	\$1000
2674	—	\$1000
3128	—	\$1000

All Tickets whose three last figures are 063
are prizes of \$200
All Tickets whose three last figures are 386,
069 are prizes of \$100
All Tickets whose three last figures are 554,
078, 427 or 793 are prizes of \$50
All Tickets whose two last figures are 21 are
prizes of \$20
All Tickets whose two last figures are 30, 91
or 89, are prizes of \$10
All Tickets whose last figure is 5, 9 or 1, is a
prize of \$4

A GOOD CHANCE.

FORTUNES for sale by the subscriber in
the GRAND

STATE LOTTERY.

To be drawn in Portland on the 3d of
October next. This is a most bril-
liant Scheme, containing the
following prizes, viz:—

	PRIZE OF	
1	\$1000	
1	\$1000	
1	\$1000	
1	\$1000	
4	\$200	
8	\$100	
16	\$25	
40	\$15	
120	\$7	

And smaller prizes.
Also, Tickets for sale in the Cumber-
land and Oxford Canal Lottery 17th Class
which draws on Saturday the 27th Oct. next.
Prize Tickets in the former Classes of the
Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery re-
ceived in payment for tickets in this.
DAVID SMITH.

Norway Village, Sept. 17.

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

DR. ASA DANFORTH

HAS received some of Dr. CHAMBERS'
celebrated medicine for the CURE
OF INTEMPERANCE, which he will
warrant to be genuine. There is nothing un-
pleasant in either the taste or smell, and it
may be taken with or without the knowledge
of the person to whom it is administered.
Norway Village, Sept. 17. 1827

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform
the public, and particularly Subscribers
to "THE JEFFERSONIAN," that he has trans-
ferred all his interest in that es-
tablishment to Capt. ALFRED ANDREWS, of
Paris, to whom all payments due must be
made for the Paper, Advertisements, or Jobs:
CHARLES DINGLEY.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1827.

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, AN

APOLOGY

FOR BELIEVING IN
UNIVERSAL RECONCILIATION:
Or an Appeal from the Inferior Court of Bi-
gamy, Superstition, Ignorance and Unbe-
lief, to the Supreme Court of Prop-
er Candor, Sound Reason, Good
Understanding, and True
Faith. Also, a Key to
the Book of Rev-
elation, with
short Notes on the same.

BY SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.
Sept. 27.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Sin-
gle, the MAINE FARMERS' ALMANAC,
for the year of our Lord 1828.
Traders supplied on liberal terms.
Sept. 27.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore,

SCOTT'S MILITARY TACTICS,

enforcing the duty of INFANTRY, LIGHT-
INFANTRY, and RIFLEMEN.—Every Officer in
the Militia, should furnish himself with a
copy of this valuable work in Military Tac-
tics. Sept. 27.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore,

THE INSTRUMENTAL DIRECTOR;

containing Rules for all Musical Instruments
in common use, laid down in a plain and con-
cise manner: to which is added a variety of
Instrumental Music of the richest and most
popular kind extant; a part of which was
never before published in this country. Sec-
ond Edition, enlarged and improved
August 23.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in
several instances with success for the
cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its effi-
cacy have been received from persons of
the first respectability.—The following from
John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its
value:

I, JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and
say, that my child was attacked with fits in a
very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed
to have had little or no effect. I applied to
Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his
Drops, which I gave to my child as directed
by said Brown; and I have no doubt they
were of much service. After administering
one phial full to my child, the fits left her
and she has been in perfect health ever
since. JOHN WHIPPLE
Hooksett, June, 1823.

For sale by appointment of this
Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

JUSTICES' DOCKETS

MADE conformable to the Laws of the
State of Maine, for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore.—Every Justice who does busi-
ness as a Magistrate, should be provided with
one of these Dockets. Sept. 27.

BLANKS

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

